

KIDERLEN-
WACHTER, THE MAN OF AGADIR 157

the Under-Secretary, told Class that it was intended to take and keep the Agadir district. Whether or not he agreed with them, Kiderlen believed that the beating of the Pan-German drum would be a useful factor in putting pressure on the French. How little South Morocco was a land flowing with milk and honey he only realized from the report of Dr. Regenz, who was sent on a mission of discovery in August. That he deliberately deceived the Pan-Germans is less likely than that he changed his mind on the value of the country in the light of fuller information, and reached the conclusion that it was not worth a war. Moreover, his heart was set on Central Africa. He had visions of a broad belt stretching from sea to sea with a portion of the Belgian Congo as the connecting link.

Soon after the storm had abated, Take Jonsescu visited his old friend in Berlin. Recalling their conversation at Bucharest, he expressed intense surprise at his Moroccan policy, which had challenged France on the ground where she was strongest, and had still further antagonized England whose friendship he had desired to win. The Foreign Minister put up a very lame defence. He had never wished for war and had merely tried to liquidate the Morocco question once for all. France, he argued, had not desired to carry out the agreement of 1909, and a blow of the fist had been required to make her take things seriously. The blow had succeeded, for agreement had been reached. Henceforth relations with Paris would be normal and those with London could become amicable. If he really believed this nonsense he was living in a fool's paradise. How could either England or France forget the emotions of Agadir? He suffered indeed from a strange dualism. In the words of Caillaux, he combined the intelligence¹

of a statesman
with the temperament of a Bismarckian Junker,
National
psychology, as Hammann, Chief of the Press
Department of
the Foreign Office, confessed, was not his strong
point. Never
again did the Chancellor relax control, and his
exclusion from
the conversations during the Haldane Mission
filled him with
rage.

Throughout the long Morocco crisis Kiderlen
wrote with
astounding freedom to a Russian Baroness of
Montenegrin
descent living in France. His blazing
indiscretions, which
revealed divergences between the Foreign
Minister and "the
two old women " (the Kaiser and the
Chancellor), came into
the hands of Cailkux, who published selections
after the war